

Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or the supply of papers will be discontinued. The daily and weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest cash rates and no exaction will be made to future be made to this rule.

Great Britain, Spain and the Alabama Claims.

The London *Globe* says that the reply of the Spanish Government to the demands of Great Britain in the Tornado case means that Spain refuses English demands for satisfaction. The Tornado was a steamship that cleared from London in November last for Chili. She was unarmed, and while on the high seas was intercepted by a Spanish frigate, seized and carried into Cadiz, where she was confiscated on the charge of being a Chilean privateer, with which nation Spain was then, and is now, at war. Shortly after the seizure of the Tornado, two other English steamers, bound for Chili, were intercepted, seized and taken into Cadiz, where they were condemned. The telegraph, a few days ago, informed us that a fleet of war vessels had sailed from England to demand satisfaction for the insult. A subsequent dispatch stated that Spain had agreed to release the condemned steamers; but the despatch that came to hand last evening conveys the intelligence that satisfaction or indemnity in the case of the Tornado is refused. Except it be shown that Spain is right in this refusal the next thing we shall hear be a declaration of war by our Government against Spain. On the heels of this announcement of the imminence of war with Spain, we have the intelligence that the United States declines to submit the Alabama claims to arbitration. Mr. Seward merely says to Lord Stanley: "You owe us \$32,000,000, the value of vessels destroyed by your cruisers under the Confederate flag; refuse to pay us the money, and you establish a precedent for our guidance when you go to war with another power; armed privateers will dart out of our ports, and, under Spanish colors, sweep your merchant ships from the ocean." The alternative presented by this remarkable instance of international etiquette is that, in the event of a war with Spain, Great Britain will suffer more from the ravages of American Alabamas than from the whole Spanish navy and army combined; and if she remonstrates, Mr. Seward will refer to the Alabama case as a precedent for his course. We hope that there will be no war; but the despatches received last night wear an ominous and threatening appearance.

The Paris Exhibition—A Gigantic Failure Anticipated.

(From the "London Daily News," February 22)

The Paris *Press* attributes the omission of any mention of the Exhibition in the Emperor's speech to his Majesty's dissatisfaction with the whole arrangement, and his expectation that it will turn out a gigantic failure. According to the *Press*, the general public take little interest in the affair, and the prices fixed are altogether too high for most pockets. The writer goes on to say: The external appearance of the Exhibition Palace is from satisfying to the eye. It is vast, but without grandeur; low and heavy; of a sombre tone, which the lively colors of flags or hangings will not neutralize. This erection, which, from the entirely modern character of its destination, afforded full scope for the genius of an architect, does not present the great and pure lines which that art so willingly reproduces in France, nor has it the powerful originality which was so striking in the Crystal Palace.

Those who have had the privilege of penetrating into the interior, speak in still less favorable terms. The oval form adopted in the construction does not permit any extent of view, and the eye falls upon column after column, which succeed each other perpetually like a moving walk. In this building, which covers 150,000 square metres, (about 182,000 square yards, or 27½ acres,) space is wanting. There is not enough for the manufacturers, departments, so rich in products of all kinds, tissues of silk, cotton, wool, embroidered or printed; perhaps there is not sufficient for Parisian industry itself. And then, with exorbitant tariffs, what becomes of the hospitality which France is supposed to offer to manufacturers and arts?

How are those two great principles which ought to preside over every really universal exhibition, preserving its double character, national and public, to be realized and guaranteed, namely, that every facility should be offered to whoever can show a work of merit, and should also be provided for its examination by those who are interested in the review of efforts tending to the embellishment of material life and the rest is acquired by their perseverance?

The writer declares that he does not intend discussing the question of price, but that the public is of opinion that the general good has been too much disregarded in favor of individual interests.

The article then says: "To these observations, which we have reproduced without enlarging on them, are added some fears which will probably be dissipated by a note in the *Moniteur*. Those who are unacquainted with the interior state of the works ask if in fact, the place can be open to the public on the first of April, and in case the opening does not take place then, if the incomplete arrangements will not be of such importance that the exhibition will run the risk of being lessened in the estimation of foreigners constituting the first guests. We hope these apprehensions are exaggerated. The commerce of Paris awaits with legitimate impatience the movement which that accumulation of elegance and riches ought to produce. These exceptional and unforeseen augmentation in consumption form part of the benefit calculated on in a city like Paris; they re-establish the equilibrium in business which, in traversing such a period of time, finds a compensation for the past and a stimulus for the future."

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

Europe.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25—A Tribune's correspondent protests that the cable news published in New York is grossly inaccurate in representing affairs in Turkey. It is probable that Russia will early bring forward the question of dividing Turkey.

LONDON, April 26—The Spanish foreign minister has sent a note to the English Government that the right of nations decided by the tribunal in the Tornado case will be re-solved.

The London *Globe* says that this means Spain has refused English demands and English satisfaction.

NEW YORK, April 27—The Tribune's special despatch says the Department of State has received by mail voluminous despatches from our Ministers to France and England which show conclusively that a general European war can scarcely be avoided.

Napoleon for a month past has been making extensive military preparations. The war feeling among the French is almost beyond Napoleon's control. "Malakoff" writes to the *Times* under date of Paris, April 12th: "The people are excited to such a point that all serious business transactions have been arrested. No houses are sold or let on long leases. No large orders extend further back than the Luxemburg question, and was caused by the anti-French spirit pervading Germany. This was understood by the French previous to the late war. They are enraged at the failure of the Government to take timely action. The Opposition members of the French Chamber are humiliated at the position of France and while willing to fight their way out, they are at the same time organizing for revolution. They think the Republic could fight Europe combined.

Mexico.

NEW YORK, April 16—The *Herald's* Havana correspondent says: A report is current that the Mexican Liberals have occupied Lisboa. The Liberals have purchased two schooners to run the steamer blockade at Vera Cruz. Diaz said the Imperialists met with disasters at Puebla, and were forced to fall back to Oaxaca.

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A letter dated Havana, April 10th, says: A rumor prevails that the steamer R. N. Cayler, under the Chilean flag, has captured the Spanish steamer Montezuma.

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Letters from Admiral Dahlgren and Minister Hooper show that the difficulty with Peru originated from the insulting conduct of ex-Admiral Tucker, the Peruvian Admiral, towards some Federal officers, who thereupon refused to give the customary salute, though they invariably saluted the Peruvian flag. Our Government expressed a hope that Tucker's conduct will be disapproved by Peru, and that he will be required to apologize. The Peruvian Government declined.

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NEW YORK, April 15—Advices from Peru say the new Constitution is still debated in Congress, and also the question of granting toleration to all religious denominations. The latter question gave rise to an exciting scene in the legislative hall.

Hayti.

A letter dated Aax-Cayes, Hayti, March 20th, says that when the revolution broke out the country people attacked the town, but were repulsed by Girard's brother. There are great fears of another attack. An impression prevails that a conflagration may result.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, April 20—Gen. LeFevre of Ohio was yesterday nominated for Governor of Washington Territory.

The *Savannah Republican* says that the horrors of San Domingo have been repeated in Southern Georgia. In one county two negroes were sentenced to be hanged for murder, and three others to the penitentiary. The colored men stormed the jail and allowed the prisoners to escape. In another county men were found hanging to a tree a short distance from the road.

MONROVIA, April 19—The freedmen's meeting resolved to demand seats in juries, the privilege of holding office, and to support the Republican party.

MONROVIA, April 18—The Republican State Convention adopted resolutions endorsing Congress, and declaring in favor of the equal political rights and establishment of public schools. The colored speakers earnestly urged conflagration.

A Washington paper says that Wm. Culben Bryant and Horace Greeley have been invited to stump the S. Northern States.

NEW YORK, April 18—The *Times* says the holders of the bonds of the Republic of Mexico, the interest of which was to be paid on April 1st, yesterday again demanded payment and were refused. Protest was entered. The bonds are worth from 10 to 60 cents in currency.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 18—It is estimated that 10,000 persons have been without meat in this State for thirty days. Several cases of starvation are reported.

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Ma. carpenters refuse to pay the new rates of four dollars a day after May 1st.

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The Herald's correspondent at Queenstown, Ireland, under date of April 7th, says emigration to America will be extensive this year. 1200 farmers are waiting for passage. A more extensive Fenian rising is expected. The British are forced to keep fully prepared.

Negotiations between France and Prussia are suspended.

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A despatch dated Toronto, Canada, says that mining operations are not yet commenced. The roads are in a bad condition.

Nova Scotia.

The Nova Scotia Assembly have passed a bill to incorporate a company to construct a canal across the Isthmus, connecting with Brunswick.

v. Rentes

that the French reserves will be called in on the 1st of May. Prussia is making preparations for war.

A Paris correspondent says, were it not for the Exposition, Napoleon would open war against Prussia. A European war is sure to come yet.

The official North German *Gazette*, of 2d April, says Luxembourg would by no means compensate for the sacrifices entailed by war. Even if victorious France would only evoke the former, now happily extinguished, enmity of Germany. France should well consider all sides of the question before attacking a people defending their national integrity. War would also place in question the domestic relations of Italy in which the French Government is concerned.

The *Moniteur du Soir* regards Beringen's questions as leaving on the whole a favorable impression, and also regards Bismarck's reply as evidence of a strong desire to maintain peaceful relations with France.

BRUSSELS, April 10—It is reported that a proposition is now under consideration to make the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg a neutral territory, in order to avert a war between France and Germany.

VIENNA, April 15—Despatches say that Omar Pacha has left Turkey with ships of war and a large force of troops for the purpose of joining in the movement for the suppression of the insurrection in Crete.

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LONDON, April 15—The Brazilian mail steamer bringing intelligence that the Emperor of Brazil, in order to reinforce the army on the river Paraguay, has called the National Guard of the Empire into actual service. This has caused much discontent among the people and provoked some opposition to the continuance of the war against Paraguay.

FLORENCE, April 16—Admiral Persano, Commander of the Italian fleet at the battle of Lissa, was sentenced by court martial to be cashiered for incompetency and dis-service.

CONNU, April 12—Intelligence has been received of two fresh encounters in Crete, resulting in favor of the Christians.

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